WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1872.

Amusements To-Day. Booth's Theatre—The Bells, Bowery Theatre—The Polish Jew, Grand Opera House—Le Roi Carotte, Olympic Theatre—A Lin's Dream, Matines, Tony Pastor's—The Colem Bawn, Theatre Comlque-City Life. Matince. Wallack's Theatre-like Beard. White's Athenacum-180 Broadway. Matines. Wood's Museum-Taket of Leave Man. Matine

Turn Him Out !

GRANT depends for his reflection upon three of the most demoralizing and dangerous kinds of influence ever employed in a political contest. His chief agencies are a profuse expenditure of money, the unscrupulous exertions of an army of officeholders, and an organization which to a large extent is bound together by secret oaths. The money mainly comes from the National Treasury and the enforced contributions of GRANT's beneficiaries. The officeholders, found in every hamlet of the country, and wielding an immense power over the people, neglect their proper business and attend to politics, because they know that their chance for feeding at the public crib four years longer rests solely in the success of their patron at the White House. In all the Southern States hundreds of thousands of excitable negroes are bound to promote the reflection of GRANT under oaths and imprecations which fetter their own consciences and are at war with republican institutions, while secret leagues of white voters having the same object in view widely prevail in the Northern and Western States. If there were no other reasons for the

overthrow of GRANT'S Administration, the three above stated would amply justify a change. In their corrupting influences and dangerous tenden ies they far excel anything and everything which was ever alleged against the Administrations of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, VAN BUREN, and BUCHANAN, which the people, regardless of party ties, rose up against and overturned. Four or five times in our history affairs have become so lad in the National Government that public opinion has demanded a change almost irrespective of what was to follow, for the people felt that scarcely any policy could fail to be an improvement on the existing order of things. So it is now. GRANT and his surroundings and tendencies, and the agencies through which he aims to keep himself and his familiars in power, have become intolerable. His supporters cannot frighten the people from their purpose to turn him out by predictions of "gorgons and chimeras dire" under the rule of Dr. GREELEY. They are determined to be rid of the Galena Gift-Taker, and stand their chances under the benign sway of the Chappaqua

Turn him out! is the popular cry of the

Political Outrages in Arkansas.

The latest accounts from Pope county Arkansas, where two helpless prisoners. arrested without process of law, were late ly murdered in cold blood by members o the GRANT-CLAYTON party holding commissions under the State Government show that the people are still in great terror. Though some of the citizens have been murdered, and many others robbed and maltreated by the militia, no attempt at retaliation has been made, and it ha even been determined to make no effort to bring the criminals who have perpetrated these outrages to justice until after the

It is doubtful, however, if the forbearance of these unfortunate people will meet with the roward which it deserves. A great majority of them are in favor of for Governor, and CLAYTON is extremely anxious for a pretext to place Pope and the adjoining counties under martial law. HADLEY, the present Governor of Arkansas, is but the creature of CLAYTON, who is as much the real ruler of Arkansas now as he was while occupying the office of Governor, and if his courage does not fail him will probably do all that his master re-

A correspondent of the St. Louis Republican has seen orders from the Adjutant-General for the militia of Tell and Johnson counties, which adjoin Pope, to hold themselves in readiness for active service, and it is generally anticipated that another military raid will shortly be made on the Liberal Republicans. This is the opening of the GRANT campaign in Arkansas unde the personal direction of the Arkansa member of the Grant National Executive Committee.

The Louisville Movement. The movement conducted by BLANTON DUNCAN and BRICK POMEROY to run a staight Democratic ticket for President has gained undoubtedly by the announcement that Mr. Charles O'Conor sympathizes with its purposes, and will not refuse to be its candidate.

Mr. O'Conor is a gentleman of eminent respectability, advanced in years, but distinguished as a lawyer and always noted for his extreme views in politics. As long as slavery lasted he was one of the few intelligent men of the North who believed t to be an institution of divine appointment, good for the master and better for the slave. During the war it was no secret that his feelings were warmly enlisted on the side of the South, although he gave them no manifestation in overt act. Since then he has taken no active part in politics although it is generally understood that he has been opposed to the Constitutional Amendments and to all the recent legislation of Congress respecting the South. We have no doubt that he will accept the Louisville nomination, as he has frequently avowed the principle that no public man can refuse to perform any service which may be demanded of him by proper par-

The reason why Mr. O'Conor and his triends come into the Presidential canvass n this manner must be looked for in their profound dissatisfaction with Horace GREELEY. He is too much of an old antislavery Republican for these radical, uncompromising Copperheads. Like the fanatical Grant men, they want to keep alive the controversies of the war and to fight its battles over again at the polls. This is the essence and the vital point of their movement; and the question is what support it will command among the

It is probable that Mr. O'Coxon will draw away some Democrats who, but for me nomination of a straight candidate, would vote for GREELEY; and he will also receive the suffrages of a still larger num-

ber who, as between GREELEY and GRANT, would refuse to vote at all. In this way his nomination will no doubt to some extent injure Greeley's chance.

But, on the other hand, there are many Republicans who will rally to the Philosopher of Chappaqua the moment this implacable opposition has demonstrated that his election will not restore the old Copperheads to power; and in this way the Louisville ticket will probably add more to the number of his supporters than it takes away. Such, however, is not the opinion of those who manage the GRANT campaign. This Louisville movement is substantially theirs, and if they had supposed it would strengthen GREELEY and weaken GRANT they would never have

gone into it. But however it may turn out, it is on of the most peculiar features of this strange and complicated contest, and it contributes a new element of inconsistency and uncertainty to the canvass. It is indeed a strange thing to see CHARLES O'Coxon and the extreme Democrats who follow him lending their aid in the refflec tion of Gen. GRANT and doing their best to continue the Ku-Klux laws, carpet-bag Governments, and enormous public robberies by which the Southern States have been so unspeakably oppressed and devastated. However, they have a right to take that course if they think best; and if any great number of Democrats agree with them, they will undoubtedly succeed in their purpose and keep Grantism in the ascendant for an indefinite period to come.

Judge Barnard's Conviction.

We trust the conviction and sentence of Judge BARNARD will strongly influence the people in favor of abolishing the system of electing Judges. It is a bad system; and as men are constituted, it must work viciously.

In some respects Judge BARNARD Was ne of the best Judges whom the elective system has given us in this city. He always proved himself a man of unusual capacity for business. Probably no Judge ever did so much justice here in the same time as he. That he was free from pecuniary corruption the Court of Impeachment has determined. Indeed, nobody has ever believed that he made money out of his judicial power, and the Court brushed away the only testimony that looked toward such an imputation. What ne is convicted of is yielding, in a few cases out of the many thousands he had to act upon, to undue influences of personal partiality or political friendship, and deciding contrary to law and right. In this judgment of the Court there will be many who will not agree, but whether they will form the majority cannot now be ascertained. No doubt the decisive reason for imposing the extreme penalty of disqualification to hold office was a desire of the Court, more natural than creditable, to prevent the popular revision of their judgment at any

One of our highest social necessities is an able, upright, impartial, spotless judicary, and all who really desire an improvement in the administration of justice in this State will join in the endeavor to abolish the elective system at the special election upon the subject to be held next year.

More trouble is announced in Spain This time the disturbing element is supposed to the dethroned Isanetta dynasty and its ad nerents. Inasmuch as SAGASTA, SERRANO, and other quondam Isabellinos thought it prudent to leave Spain after their failure to induce AMADEUS to break his oath and overrule the Constitution, it is not unlikely that they may be hatching revolutions in their exile. In any dire emergency AMADEUS can probably rely upon the Republican party for the suppression of any Car-

The Hon. P. W. HITCHCOCK, the GRANT Senator from Nebraska, is in tribulation. It has repeatedly been charged that he obtained his seat in the United States Senate by bribery, and he truth of this damaging accusation. Mr. . W. TENNANT, formerly a State Senator, writes he editor of the Omaha Herald that the evening after the election of HITCHCOCK a member of he had received eight hundred dollars for his ote, which was given for the new Senator, and that he counted the money in Mr. TENNANT's presence. Mr. TENNANT further says he is well satisfied that others were paid for their votes, and that unless all the witnesses to such transctions leave for parts unknown, as some of them have already done, there will be no difficulty in pushing the Senator to the wall. Mr. TENNANT ppears to forget, however, that under this Administration it is not considered disreputable either to give or receive bribes, though in deference to public opinion they are usually called

the clever Spanish agents in Canada have suc-Dominion into the belief that Cuban agents are endeavoring to enlist men there for the patrio army. The story is a lie cut out of whole loth. Its production just now points to enban

presents.

The London Times has a new writer at work on American affairs. The information he gives about the "Province of St. Louis," the 'State of Montana," and the "Territory of Memphis," is both new and wonderful. Among his most recent contributions to political knowledge are the assertions that GRANT has "at present 190 electors against 76 pledged to support his antagonist;" and that "Connecticut and Ver-mont will probably go with the New England States," though it is by no means certain. The same writer thinks that "if the whole electoral rote of the Federation were fused together to form a plebiscite" it would be a good thing for the country. The next thing to look for will be

organ. It is currently reported in well-informed Numancia to our harbor is due solely to the de ire of the Spanish naval authorities to ascertain by experiment whether the vessel could be brought far enough up our harbor to enable her to batter the city about our ears.

The policemen heretofore in attendance at the crossing corner of West and Chambers treets have been withdrawn, and the thousand of people travelling by the Erie Railway are conquently in daily peril. To see helpless women and children compelled to struggle through the hrong of street cars, drays, and other vehicles at this point, in constant danger of being trampled under horses' feet, or ground beneath the wheels of laden vehicles, is not a pleasant spectacle. Yet it is one which may now be witnessed there every hour in the day. The drivers seem to take delight in dashing into the midst of throngs of helpless, struggling foot passengers bound to or from the Eric ferry. We don't know who is to blame for taking off the police who formerly protected people at this crossing, but we do know that the Erie managers, if the would save their reputation, will not allow such a state of things to continue.

The Fifth Avenue Journal's cartoon of Hamilton Fish is worth the price of this week's number of that interesting weekly.

SPAIN'S GREATEST INSULT. THE THRILLING STORY OF

AMERICAN'S IMPRISONMENT. in Innocent American Citizen of the United

States Rotting in a Spanish Dangeon while Grant & Co. are Hobnobbing with the Spanish Slave-Traders. Yesterday, Dr. John E. Houard, the merican citizen who suffered untold horrors nd imprisonment at the hands of the Spanish authorities because he was an American, arrived in New York, from Cadiz, in the steam ship Alexandria. Last night a Sun reporter interviewed him in the Astor House. Dr. Houard is 47 years of age, about five feet eight inches in height, weighs about 135 pounds, and has swarthy complexion, with black hair and beard He is a gentleman of acquirements, good physique and considerable nerve. His story is as follows:

In Cienfueges on the night of Dec. 13, 1870, just as I was about retiring to bed, I heard a knock at my window. To my surprise I found a Commissary of Police and an officer, who told me they had an order for my arrest. I felt so concious of my innocence, whatever the charge against me, that I accompanied them. I was thrust into a common jail, where there were over 800 prisoners. There to my surprise I learned the charges against me. They were: 1. Sending money and clothing to the Cuban

patriots. 2. Giving them medicines.

3. Being opposed to the Spanish Government.
TREATED LIKE A COMMON FELON. Without any trial or investigation, I remained here eight months. During that time I paid the jailer \$9 per month for my room, and was furnished with a bed and meals by my friends. At the expiration of those eight long and weary months an exparte investigation was had before the Fiscal, a sort of judge advocate. I was not allowed to make any defence or produce any witnesses, and after the Fiscal had heard all sorts of false and trumped-up testimony against me, I was sent back to jail and treated like

me, I was sent back to jall and treated like a felon. There I remained for four months more, at the end of which time, to my surprise, one day I was taken by a guard with loaded muskets and escorted to the Governor's house. There I found a court martial in session. This court martial by law ought to have been composed of four military officers and four volunteers, but there were only two volunteers, Juan Garriga and Francisco Vruetagoñena, both; personal enemies of mine. Gers, but there were only two volunteers, Juan Garriga and Francisco Yruetagoñena, both, personal enemies of mine.

The trial began by the Fiscal or Judge Advocate reading the unsworn testimony of my accusers, José Joaquin Verdaguer and a servant of my nephew Cavada, whose name I have forgotten. They did not appear in person. They said that I had sent medicine to Cavada which had been found in one of the camps of the patriots of La Chauso. Also that I had sent money, and that I had been in their camps for a mouth. These were all false assertions. The servant also said in his declaration I had taken all Cavada's curriture to my house and hidden it there, and that I had been in the habit of going to Cavada's every day and night to attend meetings and conspire against the Spanish Government. These were deliberate falsehoods also.

A GROSS OUTRAGE ON JUSTICE.

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The Fiscal acted as my accuser and Judge Advocate of the Court. After hearing the charges and declarations read, I produced eleven witnesses in denial and testified in my own behalf, and, I thought, successfully proved the faisity of all the charges. The Fiscal even said he was satisfied of my innocence, and when a vote was taken five voted for my release, and Garriga, Ynuctagofiena and Angulo, President of the Court, voted against it. The day before the trial, as I have since learned, Angulo stated publicly that he would condemn me, and when a found how the vote was, he adjourned the A GROSS OUTRAGE ON JUSTICE

he found how the vote was, he adjourned the Court.

What happened during the next few hours I know hot. Probably I never shall know; but this much is a fact: The same afternoon the court martial was reopened, and all the eight nembers voted that the charges had been proved, and that I was guilty of all I had been charged with. Then the Fiscal asked that I might be sentenced to six years penal servitude, but Angulo sentenced me to eight years imprisonment at hard labor. I was taken to prison again, and after waiting in suspense sixteen days I was formally informed that the Captain-General and the Secretary of War had approved my sentence, and that I was to go to Ceuta, a penal station on the coast of Africa.

SHAMEFUL INIQUITIES.

SHAMEFUL INIQUITIES. I remained in the jail at Clenfueges two months after my sentence, and then I was sent to the Presidio (penitentiary) in Havana. On my arrival there my hair was cut short, and my long beard shaved off, my money and a pair of gold spectacles were taken from me, and I was ordered to be placed in irons, but by the intercession of the American Consul I was spared that last indignity.

t indignity.
ained in that penitentiary for fifteen I remained in that penitentiary for fifteen days and was then sent to Fort Cabaña. It was filthy, dirty, and overruin with vermin. I was forced to be among negroes, mulattoes, Chinamen, thieves, assassins, and malefactors of all kinds, some of whom were condemned to forty years' imprisonment. I had neither bed nor blanket, and was forced to lie on the floor day and night. I became weak and sick, could not eat the prison food, but I was visited daily by a faithful servant who followed me and passed me in money through the prison bars. This money i gave to the jailer, who purchased me food only a trille better than the prison tare, for which I paid two or three hundred times its

Five times I was made to sweep the streets of Invana. It was revolting to a man of my spirit and education to do it, but I knew to refuse yould entail great indignities. I conceived the dea of bribbing the Jailer. This I succeeded in loing, but I was forced to deprive myself of the uxury of good food, as sometimes it cost me \$4 day to remain in jail, while the other prisoners were sweeping the streets. This immunity rom work lasted only a few days however. HEAVILY IRONED AND SHIPPED TO SPAIN.

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Then I was dressed in a suit of duck of the roughest texture and placed in double chains. An iron bracelet encased each ankle, to which was attached a chain. These chains, which weighed I pounds, met at the waist, which was encircled by an iron belt and rivetted around me. On my back was painted 48, B. 5, which signified that I was No. 48 in the fifth brigade of criminals. After these preparations I was shipped to Cadiz, like a piece of furniture, stowed away in the hold, and in from all the time. Some of my friends gave the captain of the vessel some money for me, and they supposed he would remove my from during the passage; but he never approached me during the entire voyage. Once only I crawled on deck, but I fainted from exhaustion, and never tried the experiment again.

I arrived at Cadiz, April 2, 1872, and was at once marched to the penitentiary. I wore my chains and the uniform for six days, at the end of which time, by the intercession of the American Consul, Gen. Alfred N. Duffie, a Frenchman, they were taken off. But that did not relieve me of my troubles. The Commandant of the penitentiary was a cold-blooded and heartless wretch named Juan Castillo, who malltreated me in the hope of obtaining money from me. He would not allow me to speak to anybody, not even to my depraved fellow-prisoners. The only visitor I was allowed to see was Gen. Duffie, the Consul, and I was forced to mingle with thieves, murderers, and cutthroats, and was again robbed of the little money my friends at Havana had supplied me with, when I left Fort Cabaña.

FERSECUTED TO THE VERGE OF DEATH.

PERSECUTED TO THE VERGE OF DEATH.

supplied me with, when I left Fort Cabaña.

PERSECUTED TO THE VERGE OF DEATH.

This treatment almost killed me. It was persecution. I became weak and emaciated. I could neither eat nor sleep; the vermin were devouring me, and I made up my mind that I must either die or go crazy. At length, after being there and in that lamentable condition for a month, I was taken terribly siek. Fever, rheumatism, and neuralagia, produced by confinement and bad treatment, began to tell on me, and I was taken to the hospital, as I thought, to die. I remained there, hovering between life and death, for two long months. I was confined in an apartment set apart for criminals, under lock and key; but I gradually improved, and began to hope that I might eventually recover.

At length one evening—it was the loth of July, 1872—that fiend incarnate. Juan Castillo, came to my bedside and told me that King Amadeus had pardoned me, I refused to accept a pardon. I demanded my unconditional release as an American citizen, a native of free America, but it was denied me, and at 9 o'clock the same night I was forcibly ejected. They threw me and my bedding and clothes into the street. It was dark, and I was a stranger in Cadiz without money or friends, so I was forced to become a mendicant. I refluered the hospital by another door and begged the physicians tolet me sleep there.

They acceded, and that night, for the first time in eighteen months and twenty-six days, after undergoing cruet, unjustifiable, and illegal imprisonment, I slept a free man. The next morning I crawled to the American Consulate and reported to Gen. Duffie, who sent me in a carriage to the Hotel de las Cuatro Nationes, where I remained until Aug. 3. Then I took passage in the steamship Alexandria, and arrived here to-day.

DR. HOUARD'S OPINION OF GRANT.

DR. ROUARD'S OPINION OF GRANT.

Reporter—Dr. Houard, what do you think,
now that you have had time for thought,—of
the manner in which you were treated by our
Government?
Dr. Houard—I think my Government treated
me shamefully. They neglected me and left me
nearly nineteen months in the worst prisons in
the world without interfering in my behalf.
Never to my knowledge, or that I could hear,
did they do anything to secure my release until
I arrived in Spain.
Reporter—Did you not find any representatives
of our Government who interested themselves
for you?

Houard—Gen. Duffie, a Frenchman by took more interest in my case than any

Secretary of State, direct Gen. Sickles to secure

Secretary of State, direct Gen. Sickles to secure your release?

Dr. Houard—I have reason to know that Don Hamilton Fish, the Secretary of State, refused to believe that I was an American citizen, because I had lived in Clenfuegos a few years, and because my sisters had married there. I know that my brother, John G. Houard, and my sister, Mrs. Emily Dutton, of Philadelphia, had to produce the very strongest proofs long after my incarceration, before Mr. Fish would believe it, and then he accepted the proofs refuctantly.

Reporter—Do you expect any redress from the Spanish Government for your sufferings and illegal imprisonment?

Dr. Houard—I intend to put in a claim for damages, but I want to consult my friends as to the manner of so doing. I am informed, although I know nohing about American politics as they are to-day, that there is too much excitement over the coming election to warrant me in doing anything for the present; so I will abide my time.

DR. HOUARD'S FUTURE MOYEMENTS.

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Reporter—Will you remain in New York any length of time?

Dr. Houard—No, sir. I will go to Philadelphia, my birthplace, on Thursday. There I will reside with my son, and endeavor to seek that repose I so much need. I have a brother, sister, and other relatives there, and am anxious to see them and have my family reunited once again.

again.

Reporter—Were many of your relatives killed in the Cuban cause?

Dr. Houard—Yes, sir; I lost three nephews, Frederick Cayada, who fought in the Union army in the Cuban cause?
Dr. Houard—Yes, sir; I lost three nephews, Frederick Cavada, who fought in the Union army during the rebellion, was shot by the Suaniards, and so was Herman Barrio. Adolphus Cavada, who was also a Union soldier, died of disease contracted in Cuba.

Reporter—Do you think you will ever return to Cuba?

to Cuba?

Dr. Houard—Never, until our Government can protect its citizens as well abroad as at home.

THE OFFICEHOLDERS' CONVENTION

Gov. Morgan and Gen. Dix Declining to Run

for Governor - Senator Repertson and Wm. A. Wheeler the Favorites. UTICA, Aug. 20.—All the delegates to the tate Convention are in town, besides many prominent Republicans of the State. Among the latter are William A. Wheeler of Franklin unty, Gen. John H. Ketcham of Dutchess county, George Opdyke, Thurlow Weed, Henry Clews, Senators Robertson, Madden and Lowery, ex-Senators Thayer and Parker, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, Gen. John C. Robinson, Charles S. Spencer, the Hon. C. L. Merriam, the Hon. E. H

Spencer, the Hon. C. L. Merriam, the Hon. E. H. Pindie, Gen. Sharpe, William A. Darling, Joseph Franchat, Senators Winslow, Wood, Niles, Hotch Riss, the Hon. F. M. Finch, and others.

The canvassing for Governor is very lively, Ex-Gov. Morgan was the favorite named, until information was received that he did not desire the nomination, as it would conflict with his duties as Chairman of the National Committee, Gen. Dix sent a letter to a friend saying that he cannot be a candidate, owing to business and personal interest, but that he will do everything to beaf Greeley. Senator Robertson and Wm. A. Wheeler are the favorite candidates to-night, with Gen. J. C. Robinson a strong favorite, Gen. Sickles, Opdyke, Claffin, and Freeman Clarke have many friends for Lieutenant-Governor, Gen. A. B. Cornell, ex-Senator Francis S. Thaver, ex-Senator A. X. Parker, and Andrew D. White are each strongly pressed, but the nomination fles between Cornell and Thayer.

The nomination of Lyman Tremain for Congressman at Large is conceded.

James A. Bell is the strongest candidate for Canal Commissioner.

DRIVEN FROM CINCINNATI.

A Colored Orator's Life Threatened by Grant's Ruffians in Ohio.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, Aug. 18.

Tabbs Gross, the colored Greeley

Mr. Tabbs Gross, the colored Greeley orator, who made a speech in Newport on Saturiay night, arrived in Covington yesterday after-noon, having, as he states, been ordered to leave Cincinnati by a mob of his own race. Our reporter found Mr. Gross at the Clinton Hotel last evening, where he made the following statement

film:
formerly resided in Cleinnati, but am at present
have been for five years past a citizen of Little
k, Ark. Am engaged in the practice of law is
latter city. During my residence in Arkansas my
e has remained in Cincinnati with her relatives, my
mustances not allowing me to maintain her else-

There was considerable excitement in Coving-ton last night, on account of a rumor that the negroes intended to mob Gross. Lieutemant of Police Wilson gave special directions to the men under him to keep a close watch on the Clinton Hotel, and quell any disturbance that night arise there might arise there

The following paper was in circulation last evening for signatures:

evening for signatures:

To the Citizens of Cortegion:

It being within the knowledge of the undersigned that threats have been made that Mr. Tabbis Gross of Arkansas, who is advertised to speak at the Seventh street Marketsspace, tomorrow. (Monday might, can only do so at the risk of his life, and celeving that these threats are wro and leading citizens of Case that the street are wroted and control of the Common of t

Grant's Ruffians Cutting Down a Greeley

Fingstaff to New Jersey.

The Grantites held a meeting in Cranford.

nion county, N. J., on Monday night, which it is hoped is not a fair sample of similar assemblages in other parts of the country. The Appomatox Guard of Plain parts of the country. The Appoinator Guard of Plainfield, numbering 137 white and 30 colored persons, nearly half of whom were under age, visited the town and made night hideous with their orgies. One of their is nocent freaks was the tearing down of a pole on which the Liberal Republicans and Democrats placed a guard over the pole, fearing that injury might be done it; but at 11 o'clock the giand retired, and shortly asterward the pole was cut down. The riffians declared their intention to carry the white hat on its top to Plainfield, in which design they were frustrated by a few Republicans.

On Monday morning, at ten o'clock, Dr. Wade of 338 West Nineteenth street called at the Twentieth street station, and Informed Capt. Saunders that Margaret Cosgrove, aged thirty-five, of 220 Ninth avenue, was lying insensible at her residence. The Doctor said she was severely bruised about the head and body, and that he had been informed that her husband, Philip Cosgrove, had beaten her. The captain summoned Acting Police Surgeon Keinp, and he made an examination. He reported Mrs. Cosgrove in a dangerous condition, her body being sone mass of bankes. Officer Perkins was sent to investicate, and becoming satisfied that Cosgrove was guilty, he took him before Justice Leidwith, who committed him. Mrs. Cosgrove remained unconscious until last night at niae o'clock, when she died.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Aug. 20.-On Sunday last yon Burger, living near Samsonville, in the town o once to the house of his son-in-ia, but was met at it door by Burger and refused admittance. An angry depute followed, and Booth again attempted to enter Burger said if he did he would shoot him. As Booth pushed forward Burger fired with a double barrelle gun. The entire charge entered Booth's breast, and it died a wound which proved fatal in a short time Burger has been arrested.

Shooting his Father-in-law.

Rev. Mr. French, Vice-President of the Shelter Island camp meeting, preached a sermon yester day advising his hearers to vote for the Great Present Taker. There was great indignation among the congregation, who strongly denounced the conduct of the preacher. A rupture has ensued, and there is no doubt but that the meeting of the 25th inst. will be a failure.

Greeley and Brown in Texas. SULPHUR SPRINGS, Hopking county, Texas.

Aug. 5. The ticket of Greeley and Brown seems to be sweeping the field in Texas. The Old Line Democrate find it a butter pill indeed, but still will help to elect him spainst the great american diff-Taker

THE MACE-O'BALDWIN MILL

MACE AND HIS TRAINERS OFF FOR THE BATTLE GROUND.

O'Baldwin Coming on from Philadelphia to

Meet Them-The Men to Fight in Penn-sylvania this Morning. Mr. James Mace, Dooney Harris, and

Barney Aaron, started from the Highlands of Neversink at 4 P. M. yesterday, on the steamoat Magenta. On arriving in this city, they at once crossed over to Taylor's Hotel, Jersey City. There Mace sat down with his friends at a table, and ate heartily of cold roast beef, very rare He also ate a plate of raw tomatoes, and drank two glasses of imported ale, which he praised very highly. Mr. Mace were a fashionable white flannel overcoat, no vest, and a pepper-and-salt pair of pantaloons. A blue and white necktie, tied in a sailor's bow, surrounded his neck. He was as brown as a berry and as hearty as a buck. Now," said he, in answer to a friend's greeting, we are going to have it, I hope. I'm sure that's

all I ask. The whole party were very quiet and gentle manly, so much so that it is not probable that a man in the dining room, with possibly the exception of the waiters, knew who the distinguished guests really were. On a chair at the table lay a long basket covered with a blue and white cloth, which contained Mace's outfit. There was a quiet, confident air about Mace and his trainers that betokened business. In answer to the Sun reporter's questioning, Mr. Mace said that since his return from Baltimore he had

discontinued his daily twelve-mile walk. "What have you been doing at the Highlands,

then," asked the reporter.
"Well, taking things easy," replied Mr. Mace. "I am in good condition and ready for the fray." About twenty minutes after 8 the party left the hotel, and entered the New Jersey Railroad cars. No one-not even Mace-knew where they were going, but it seems to be certain that they will meet O'Baldwin coming from Philadelphia, and fight somewhere in Pennsylvania early in the morning.

Mace Seen at New Brunswick. NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Aug. 20.-Mace and party have just passed through here. Mace went to bed at 9:30, and is now sleeping soundly. The fight will take place in Pennsylvania, about the centre of the State.

The Latest News from the O'Baldwin Party.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 20 .- On Monday it was said in New York that all was to be arranged, and that the gladiators were to leave Philadelphia for the battle ground. Mace, it was reported, had left on the 1 o'clock train for the Quaker City. The SUN reporter took the 4 o'clock train, and at once betook himself to the points where he thought it was probable information could be obtained. It was said that at the Bingham House was a fountain of intelligence; but proprietor, nor clerk, nor cook, nor barkeeper, nor chambermaid, after prolonged interviews, could tell anything about it. Then

interviews, could tell anything about it. Then
the reporter was told that there was to be a
meeting in the Girard House between 10 and II.
Thither he wended his way. The clerk was polite, but devoid of knowledge.
The reporter crossed to the Continental and
saw in front of its broad portais a dozen or so of
men who were mysteriously moving about and
conversing in treasonable whispers. Gravitating
towards a party of three or four who were talking in almost sinister tones, he learned from
their words that the time of the fight was still
uncertain; that Macc was still in New York; that
O'Baldwin was at his training quarters in Haddington; that Tobin the stakeholder was not in
town; and that Alderman McMullin was out of
town.

After three-quarters of an hour passed in wait-

After three-quarters of an hour passed in waiting for a favorable opportunity to introduce himself, the Stx reporter approached one of the the party. Mr.—
But the person addressed was not to be mistered. He dodged, and in a moment was intently engaged in conversation with some of his friends, all of whom were casting suspicious glances at the reporter.

He approached another, who also had important business engagements, and at once commenced an earnest consultation with his friends. Twice more he made the effort, and twice failed to gain a recognition, and it was only then that the reporter discovered that he was the central figure of the gaze of a half dozen admiring coteries.

agure of the gaze of a half dozen admiring coteries.

Just then, to his great relief, he met an old friend, and a journalist in Philadelphia, and stated to him his ill success. That friend spoke to the unsocial set and asked what it meant. They had suspected the Sux reporter of being a United States Marsball!

Apologies were made, but nothing could be disclosed as to the probabilities. So far as could be learned a place had been designated, but they could not agree upon a referee, and nothing could be stated until the last moment, and all facts published are more or less a matter of surmise.

mise.

Last evening a party arrived from Baltimore, admirers of the Irish giant, and they had ugly tales to tell of the Mace party. They say that when O Baldwin was in a drug store purchasing a plaster to put on his back, which is always a plaster to put on his back. called the spothecaries attention away from the plaster a moment and took the opportunity to throw croton oil over it, which, if it had not been discovered before the plaster was applied, would have caused a deep inflammation and bilstering of the skin. They say, also, that Mace's friends paid \$50 to Pinkerton, the detective in Baitimore, to cause the arrest of the principals; and also that money was offered to O'Baidwin's bondsman to surrender him.

The Chicago Wheat Corner. CRICAGO, Aug. 20.-J. B. Lyon & Co. who were originators and principal managers of the wheat corner have failed. The names of some twenty other in-dividuals and firms are reported as unable to meet their obligations, but many of these it is asserted by obligations, but many of these it is asserted by parties in a position to know, will be able to meet all liabilities as soon as they can get the matters in shape, hence an injustice might be done to solvent parties by publishing the list. At least twelve or fifteen firms have refused or been unable to put up margins, or so far as to settle differences; but matters are in such confusion that it is dimicult to ascertian positively who these parties are.

A prominent operator who has been du. In the greater part of the time since the corner was established a coastant sciler of wheat, yesterday afternous called for margins to the amount of \$1.0,000 from parties to whom he had sold. The total amount put up on the call was only \$2.50. The losses of this operator will aggregate not less than \$10,000.

The True Story of the Ball Pap. Editor of The Sun.

SIR: The story from the St. Paul Dispatch reprinted in THE SUN a few days ago, about the bull-oup sent to President Grant is inaccurate. Someody has imposed on the Dispatch. The facts are as

follows:

When Grant learned that the express charges on the pup were not prepaid, he refused to receive it. His coachman offered to take the dog and pay the \$4.50, and was permitted to do so. Subsequently, forast received a letter from the donor informing him that the animal was one of a rure breed and very valuable. He thereupon reclaimed the pup from his coachman, but there is no record of his having refunded him the \$4.50 paid to the express company. He certainly didn't pay aim \$45, or any other sum for the return of the pup.

The Office-holding Soldiers.

UTICA, Aug. 29.—The Soldiers' Convention net in the Opera House this evening. Major-Gen George A. Sharpe of New York city was chosen chair man. Gen. C. H. Van Wyck delivered an address, after which resolutions endorsing the course of the Present taker were adopted. Gen, Siewart L. Woodford ther

The Nun of Kenmure. Sin: The statement of William O'Connell

printed in Tun Sun of Aug. 8, as to returns of tickets for the lecture in Cooper Institute is false, so far as I am concerned, Part of my returns were made to him: to remainder to Mr. Rogers, for reasons that the members of the Alliance thoroughly understand.

T. F. STAFFORD. The Georgia Straight-Outs.

ATLANTA, Aug. 20.—The Straight Democratic onvention was held here to-day. Twenty-two coun-les out of 136 were represented. Delegates were ap-

A Clergyman's Suicide. CENTREVILLE, Iowa, Aug. 20.—The Rev. G. M. Jenks, pastor of a Presbyterian Church, committed suicide here last night, by shooting blinself through the

The Liberal Republican is the title of a new weekly campaign newspaper issued at Rochester in this State. It is a large sheet, and its columns are well filled with effective political matter. The first number contains a full account of the immense ratification meeting heid at Rochester on the 10th inst., when Judge Henry R. Selden made his powerful speech in support of the Greeley and Brown ticket.

FLASHES FROM THE OCEAN CABLES. The final decision of the Geneva Court is ex-M. Armand Dumaresq, a celebrated French artist, has arrived in Geneve to paint a picture commemorative of the sitting of the Tribunal of Arbitration.

THE BALTIMORE BANK ROBBERY.

The Burglars Boring into the Vault from an Adjoining Building—Two Cart Londs of Bricks Removed—A Job which Must Have Taken Weeks to Perform.

From the Baltimore Sun, Aug. 20, Yesterday morning there was discovered the Third National Bank, & South street, on the most daring and artistic bank robberle scorded in modern times. Mr. N. B. Medairy he receiving teller, was the first prominent off the receiving teller, was the first prominent officer to reach the bank, and was applied to by two
ladies for the payment of a small check. He
tried to open the vault, but the lock of the outer
door, with a combination knob, would not work.
First one then another of the clerks was called
to try the lock, but all in vain. The teller finally
went to the Merchants' and Farmers' Bank, near
by, for the amount required, and then returned
to the vault, but still the door would not yield.
All efforts proving unavailing, a locksmith was
summoned and the cuter door was forced, when
the same trouble was encountered with the inner
door. Here the lock worked, but still the door
would not open, and the suspicions of the bank
clerks were fully aroused.

THE ROBBERY DISCOVEDED.

After trying in vain to open the door the lock

THE ROBBERT DISCOVERED.

After trying in vain to open the door the lock was removed. A glance at the interior of the vault explained the whole matter. The doors of three of the safes within the vault were open, papers were lying scattered about the vault, an enormous jack-screw, large enough to lift a steam engine, and a large chunk of cast iron about a foot square, broken from one of the inner safes, were first seem, and in the rear corner, immediately over the safe, was seen a hole through the wrought iron side of the vault large enough to admit the body of a man. A glance through this hole by Mr. Medairy exposed the scene of operations through the ragged, carved-out wall of the two buildings, leading into the rear room of the adjoining house, the old Gittings Bank.

THE WORK OF THE BURGLARS.

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THE WORK OF THE BURGLARS.

The bank clerks looked aghast. After hurried consultation they entered Gitting's building adjoining by means of a front window. There a scene of indiscribable disorder was presented. The front office is a room about 18 by 40 feet, with desks surmounted by a railing and wire screens in front, running the length of the room. In the rear of this room were found the remnants of the contents of the bank vault excepting, however, the moneys, bonds, stocks, &c. WHAT THEY LEFT BEHIND THEM.

WHAT THEY LEFT BEHIND THEM.

On a desk in the principal room of the Messrs, Stabler & Co. were found additional burglarious remains, which showed that the operators had been working geickly, cautiously, and systematically, and while exercising every caution, had not been ununladful of their appetities. Beneath the counter were found several bottles containing the remnants of liquors, two balf broiled chickens, pieces of toast, two loaves of bread, several lemons, and other things suggestive of creature comfort. Near by, on a desk, were a batch of burglars tools, comprising bits, drills, files, chisels, gimlets, an auger, several lockpicks, in fact, a respectable assortment of hardware, in infinite variety and of the Snest kind. Some of these packages of hardware were intact and many bore the names of prominent Chicaco firms, which led to the suspicion that the Stabler & Co. firm came from the West. A bundle of ciothing was also found, with overalis, slippers, knee pads, and all else required for quiet comfort.

fort.

THE SCENE OF THE OPERATIONS.

In the rear of the main or front office are two rooms about 9x16 feet each, neatly carpeted, formerly used as private rooms for the old Gittings banking house. One of these had been relieved of the carpet by the robbers. The other, adjoining the bank building, was the working room of the burglars, and a glance at the interior before it was disturbed would have convinced any one that the thieves had done their work in artistic style. Entering this room the first thing seen was a huge hole in the wall about six feet by five, gradually narrowing down to the vault wall—of iron and brick—to about eighteen inches. Around this hole was a stripe, exposing marks of paste, indicating that a dark curtain had been drawn over from day to day during operations. This wall was found to be thirty-two inches thick to the vault side. Here they encountered half-inch boiler iron. To drill through this, three heavy timbers were provided, taken in separately, as was shown, and afterward nailed together. This joined timber was just larre enough to rest against the opposite wall, and formed a solid support for a powerful halinch drill. With this over 100 holes were drilled through the outer plate and by filing; it was soon removed. Beyond this was encountered a supposed to be very solid. This also was easily picked out, and the cement deposited so carefully in an empty drawer as to avoid even solling the carpet on the floor.

THE BURGLARS VILLAINOUS INGENUITY. THE SCENE OF THE OPERATIONS.

THE BURGLARS VILLAINOUS INGENUITY.

It may be wondered how all this could be done. On June 1, two respectable-looking men applied to Mr. John S. Gittings to rent the building, one giving the name of E. H. Stabler, and proposed to rent the premises for a whole-sale grain brokerage establishment. They were apparently supplied with plenty of funds, and cheerfully paid \$650 (one quarter's rent) in advance. They entered the premises spread out a set of books on the desks, and seemed to be doing business—through their accomplices of course. Mr. Sauerhaus, the agent of Mr. Gittings, frequently noticed their business activity. Only on Friday last he was summoned by the senior to make some repairs in the cellar, but saw nothing unusual when he called. Their operations, judging from appearances, must have been begun weeks ago, and, although over two cartiloads of bricks were removed, so quietly did they operate that the watchman, an explainment of the same of the same removed. THE BURGLARS VILLAINOUS INGENUITY

two carthods of bricks were removed, so quietly did they operate that the watchman, an expoliceman, named Michael Burnett, never suspected aught. It is supposed they did their work in day time, relying upon the noise to deaden the sound of their labors.

This supposition would seem to be confirmed by a statement made, that on Sunday week last, Mr. Joseph Manning, a clerk, heard a noise while in the bank, and his companion. Mr. G. W. Hussel, runner for the bank, took the procantion to arm himself with a revolver and search the vault. All was found as safe as usual, however. Nothing further was heard until Saturday last, when Mr. Canby, a director, also heard a noise, but concluded it was from a distillery near by. All these hammerings were doubtless made by Stabler & Co., but being beyond two walls, no suspicions were created. THE BANK'S LOSSES.

White the examination of the premises was going on the news had spread like wild-fire, and a large concourse of people had gathered in the street. They crowded into the bank in such numbers that it was found necessary to close the doors and place a police guard at the entrance. This action only tended to create the more intense excitement, and the circulation of a rumor that the bank had failed and closed its doors soon brought many depositors to the spot. Meantime the officers anticipating this very trouble had arranged for a pressure and were very promptly relieved by the Merchants and Farmers', the Citizens', and the Mechanics' banks. The promot payment of a few accounts presented soon quieted the furore, and it became known that the assets were far in excess of the amount of loss, or the liabilities with it.

Despite the excitement in front of the bank the officers within were quietly proceeding with an investigation and endeavoring to get at the exact amount of loss. A meeting of directors was held, and to them the clerks submitted a statement showing that there had been deposited in the vault on Saturday night \$55,000 in national currency and \$18,000 in bonds, as follows: Northern Central Railroad, \$2,000. In addition to the above, Mr. N. B. Medairy, the paying teller, states that there were \$20,000 in clearance certificates from the Union Bank also deposited. All the, above were stolen. Among the papers removed were salso over \$80,000 worth of bill payable, which were, however, found scattered about the door of the adjoining building.

PRIVATE LOSSES.

Anthre, above were stolen. Among the papers removed were also over \$500,000 worth of talls payable, which were, however, found scattered about the floor of the adjoining building.

PRIVATE LOSSES.

In addition to the losses incurred by the bank in the way of their regular deposit, there were some fifteen tin boxes placed in the vault for safe keeping by special depositors. These boxes were all bursted open and the contents either scattered about or stolen. The exact losses from the plundering of these boxes could not be discovered yesterday, owing to the absence from the city of many of the owners, but a reporter has gathered the following: A box belonging to Mr. E. T. Bainbridge of Louisville, ky, a connection of Mr. Canby, one of the directors, contained \$70,000 in water stocks of the city of Louisville, all stolen. A box belonging to Messrs. E. C. Small & Co., 61 Exchange place, contained between \$10,000 and \$15,000 in bonds, stocks and securities, the greater part of which were found. Mrs. John T. Scott, an aged widow, living at 73 lichmond street, loses about \$10,000 in government bonds. Hollinshead, Spedden & Co., herchants, lose about \$3,000 in stocks, &c. Mrs. Ann Wiseman, a widow keeping a drug store at Haltimore and Fremont streets, lost \$2,500 in bank stocks and about \$1,500 in bonds. Mr. Geo.ge A. Mills of Harrington & Mills loses two boxes, containing silverware and valunbles worth \$500. The Citizens' Rallway Company lose several hundred dollars. The Potomae Building Association were also losers to a considerable amount. Mr. Samuel Townsend of Mount Washington, Baltimore county, lost \$1,500 in Potomae Insurance stocks and \$1,500 in other companies. The box of Messrs. Win. Bain & Co., merchants, contained a large number of securities, a majority of which were found. Mrs. Medairy, mother of the paying teller, had deposited in a box some \$10,000 or more in five-twenty bonds, which were stolen. The exact amount could not be ascertained.

THE BANK'S CREDIT.

It was definitely learned yesterday afternoon

THE RIOTING IN BELFAST.

THE RIOTERS ATTEMPTING TO BURN

All Business Suspended and the City Sure

rendered into the Hands of the Military— Plunder the Sole Object of the Mob-Three Large Warehouses Gutted.

LONDON, Aug. 20 .- The rioting in Belfast continued yesterday despite the warning procla-mation of the Mayor and magistrates of the city. The fighting was kept up by parties of rioters in various quarters with stones, bludgeons, and firearms. The magistrates began yesterday to swear in special constal les to assist in suppressing the disturbances. A proclamation was issued by the Mayor of the city authorizing the troops holding the streets to fire upon all riotous issemblages offering resistance. All the stores were closed and business was entire'y sus-

were closed and business was entirely suspended. Additional troops were sent for and are expect ditoreach Beliast to-day.

The mob attacked three large warehouses, and made a complete wreck of the interior of the buildings, carrying off every portable article and demolishing other merchandise. The magistrates, becoming convinced of their inability to restore order, surrendered the control of the city into the hands of the military, thus practically establishing martial law. The commanding officer of the troops issued a proclamation warning all quietly-disposed citizens to remain in their houses, and stating that every person found on the streets would be looked upon as a rioter and treated accordingly. All public houses received orders to close their duors, and not to reopen them until permitted by the authorities.

5 P. M.—A despatch from Belfast this afternoon says the sole object of the rioters in renewing the disorders in that city to-day was plunder. Reinforcements for the troops now in Belfast continue to arrive, but the railway facilities are insufficient to promptly convey all destined for the city. It is the intention of the military authorities to resort to extrane measures to suppress the disorders. Several houses have been attacked to-day and wrecked.

At half past three o'clock this afternoon the city was comparatively quiet. The mob had made several efforts during the day to fire buildings, and some of the rioters were caught in the act. In every street there are evidences of the terrific character of the conflict that has been raging the bast few days. The government of the city is temporarily vested in four magistrates with ample military reserves.

The Strike of the Dublin Bakers Threaten-

ing Familie and Riot.

DUBLIN, Aug. 20.—The journeymen bakers of

Dublin are on a strike, in consequence of which large numbers of the inhabitants are deprived of bread and are in a famishing condition. Intense excitement prayls, and hundreds of women are in the streets inclined to riot and pouring imprecations upon the heads of the master bakers. Attacks upon the sheps are feared.

A TYPHOON IN ULSTER COUNTY.

Trees, Fences, and Buildings Blown Away like Feathers-A Sleigh Box Carried Half a Mile-A Boy Killed.

Kingston, Aug. 20 .- A terrific hurricane wept over a portion of the town of Wandarsing on Friday afternoon, taking a narrow strip near Lackensack. It moved down all before it trees, fences, and buildings being taken up and carried away like feathers. The barn of W. H. carried away like feathers. The barn of W. H. Wager was demolished. Three boys had taken shelter in it, and one, John Cove, was killed by the falling building. The other lads escaped uninjured. Other barns and houses were blown over, and many tons of hay and grain were destroyed. The typhoon passed so near Wager's house that a pear tree shading it was twisted from its roots and carried a long distance. A sleigh was lifted, the iron work bent and twisted, and the box carried half a mile. The hurricane passed toward Cape Fond in a southerly direction, causing a large amount of damage.

SPARKS FROM THE TELEGRAPH Calvin Denning of Putnam Valley was drowned thile bathing in Oscawanna Lake on Monday.

LONG ISLAND. The Liberal Republican Convention of Queens ounty is to be held to-day at the Court House, North

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE. Mile. Carlotta Patti and her manager. Max Strakosch, left Europe for New York on the 16th, and will arrive here next week.

HOURS OF LEISURE.

The great picnic of the St. Patrick's Mutual LOSSES BY FIRE.

The three-story brick building 102 Thompson street, Figge & Sto., ork and lard, lose \$1,000; John McCarton, laundry, in goods belonging to customers, \$600; his own loss \$500, Damare to building, owned by Wulliam H. Andrews of Rhode Island, \$1,000. All insured.

NEW JERSEY. Alderman Ira Budd of Newark died yesterday clage. Charles Reybold, who was struck with a beer glass by William Hageman on sunday evening at Seacaucus, N.J., was yesterday reported to be dying.

John Le Due, the priest who was arrested in Jersey City on Monday, charged with obtaining money under false pretences, was yesterday discharged, as he proved that he was a regularly ordained priest.

BROOKLYN. Arthur Smith, laborer, fell in a fit from the lighter Nellie, foot of Van Brant street, and was drowned. A large body of 'longshoremen from New York isited Brooklyn intending, to preventinon-society men rom working on Fay's piet in Furman street. Inspec-or Folk stopped them.

The Aldermen directed that no bills should be paid for the present on the order of Il. M. Whiting, Jr., the legality of his appointment as a member of the Board of City Works being doubted.

Henry Schaeffer, who fataliy stabbed John Able a a quarrel about a teacup on Monday night, was com-nitied in Essex Market yesterday.

Mary Fritz, 4 years, of 443 West Fifty-second street, struck on the head with a lager beer glass on Saturday night by John Goory, died yesterday merning Leon Gassedo, 60 years of age, was committed in Jefferson Market yesterday for embeasing \$1,301 from his employer, Alexander C. Alamena, of 98 Bleecker street. Marion Weeks, the Postmaster at Rice Hill Reynolds county, Mo., was shot and killed by an un-known person on Saturday last while watering his horse in Black river.

George and Lawrence Coffey were committed in deflerson Market yesterday for stealing \$3.99 worth of bronzes from the residence of Solomon Love, 5 East Thirty-eighth street.

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN.

Music in Mount Morris square this evening. The Boulevard men have received \$43,000 wages for two weeks to August 10. Yesterday morning the body of an unknown man was washed up on the west shore of Governor is laund.

Island.

Frederick H.Creer, publisher of the Universal Monraphy, has entered another judgment scalars William M. Tweed, Jr., for \$5,50,35 in the Superist Court. Two previous judgments amount to over \$27,000. Execution has been stayed until Tuesday next. Judge Barrett yesterday issued an order to show cause, returnable next Monday, why the Commissioners of Charities and Correction should not be attached for contempt in not making a proper return to a writ of habras organ in the case of Jeremiah Savarra, committed to the school, ship Mercury for petty largery by Justice Scott.

by Justice Scott.

The Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows of the State of New York, last night installed William Goold, M. W. Grand High Priest, New York, John Gollerstin, E. W. Grand High Priest, New York, John Gollerstin, E. W. Grand Senior Warden; Charles V. Clarke, R. W. Grand Seribe, New York, George Smith, Grand Treasured, Sew York; Francis Logers, E. W. Grand Junior Warden, Almay F. Edward, J. Hamilton, R. W. Grand Representative, New York.

CRACKS FROM GREELEY RIPLES.

The colored men of Hackensack have ore ganized a Greeley and Brown campaign club.

A Greeley and Brown Club was formed in 118 Bleecker street last evening, with 100 members. A Greeley and Brown Campaign Club was ormed in the University Building last evening.

The Twenty-first Assembly District Greeiev and Brown Club last night nonlined Mr. O. C. Hofman as their candidate for the Assembly. The campaign in Chester county, Penn. is opened in earnest. John Hickman is speaking for Greekley and reform with all his great ability. A vote was taken recently in Geo. A. Hargerty's extensive manufacturing establishment in 168 Nineteenth Ward, which resulted: Greekey, 22. Grant The Grant vote was east by the superintendent of the bronze foundry, who is executing a bronze metallion of the Appointance hero, and of course expects a sincular

the Appenatox hero, and of course expects a sinecura. The Hon. Carl Schurz has promised to speak before the Fourth District Independent German Democratic Club of Jersey City in September. At the regular meeting of the Club on Monday night the following offers were elected: President, Emil Steger, vice President, K. H. Puhlman; Secretary, Frank Floeger, Treasurer, Mr. Dunkin.

The Hugh O'Brien Association of the Fourteenth Ward went to Spring Hill Grove yesterlays. A voto being taken the result was \$20 for Greeley and 5 for Grant. Upon inquiry it was ascertained that of the remaining two were grossly intoxicated, having maio their way on board the boat on the Administration (dead-head, free pass) system.